

The Ottawa Free Trader.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
At Nos. 611 to 615 La Salle Street,
(UP STAIRS).
WM. OSMAN & SONS, Proprietors.
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In advance, per annum, \$1.50
If not paid till end of three months, 1.75
If not paid till end of six months, 2.00
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OTAWA, ILL., June 4, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For County Treasurer,
MATTHEW WHITE,
Of South Ottawa.

Current Events.

The John Sherman boom took a fresh start on Wednesday when he made a speech in the House at Springfield, Ill. The house was, of course, crowded, Gov. Oglesby and Senator Cullom occupying seats on the platform with the speaker and making short addresses after the speech of Mr. Sherman. The speech, like that at Nashville, was a rehashing of dead and buried issues—the war and what immediately followed that struggle. At Nashville his remarks were toned down very appreciably from the regulation edition; but up north in Illinois the conditions were different, and he gave "the enemy" his four-fifths of his speech being devoted to that branch of defunct specimens. At no time did he rise to a discussion of problems now open to discussion and settlement, but said that "the revenue must be reduced," which task he would accomplish by removing the duties on the few articles from which a large revenue is derived, leaving the high taxes on everything else; or make the people rich by taxing them to death. The letters of "Bystander" in this paper are showing how fast they are doing that sort of thing!

The difference between the Sherman and the Blaine booms is very small—merely a difference in the men. Sherman is probably deemed more honest, personally; but in a political sense there is no difference. Neither looks at the present, but re-thrashes old straw gathered after the afternoon and re-thrashed and re-thrashed time and time before this. He accuses "his adversaries" of "brooding over the past." What past? Has Sherman been asleep for 10 years, not to know that the past is gone, and that in 1884 the great people of America decided that it should stay gone?

The Illinois legislature has been dragging its slow length along through the week, accomplishing a good deal in the passage of bills. Among the bills sent to the Governor was the Roche-Winston drainage bill for Chicago, providing for the cut-off to Lake Michigan from the Desplaines river. Among the bills signed was the prohibitory of pool-selling and book-making on horse races, etc., one allowing judges of Circuit Courts to appoint shorthand reporters; and one making the records of recorders offices free to the public during office hours. The jury commission bill has passed to a third reading in the house, providing that judges of Circuit Courts may appoint commissioners on the application of 7,000 petitioners.

It would appear that the President has at last decided on taking a trip through the west during the coming summer. The President has never been west in his life; and both his wife and his political friends have urged him to accept the invitation of St. Louis to make that city a visit. In case he should do so, that episode will form but a small part of his tour, which is expected to last through August and September, and extend as far west as the Pacific coast, returning via the Northern Pacific and the Yellowstone Park, in which the party will camp for a few days.

The great coke strike at Connellsville, which is fast closing down the rolling mills and iron works of the country, is not settled yet nor is there any present hope of a settlement. An attempt was made on Thursday, but the men and the operators are as far apart as ever—farther than they were a month ago. The operators cling to the empire's decision while the men insist on 12 1/2 per cent advance if the price remains at \$2 in spite of the empire's decision. The effects of the strike are now felt throughout the industrial regions of the country. Thousands of workmen employed in mills and factories are being thrown out of employment. The situation is growing desperate. There are over thirteen thousand idle men in the region. They will average when working \$2 a month, and have lost during their one month's strike, on this basis, \$675,000, and this is a small item compared with what has been lost by the operators and the shutting down of furnaces, mills and industrial concerns, and the consequent loss to workmen who are laid off—all due to the coke strike. The general officers of the Knights of Labor are not blind to this state of affairs. The strike in the building trades in Chicago continues with no chance of settlement. Many of the men are scattering over the country and are at work in the smaller towns. Some are in Ottawa. What building is being done is by private individuals on their own account for whom the men will work while they will not work for a regular contractor.

A new French ministry has been formed, but the crisis in affairs is not yet passed. The Cabinet does not meet with a hearty reception from the republican press. Belgium is in the midst of a great industrial uprising, strike, accompanied by

riots and excesses, taking place in all the leading manufacturing cities. The condition of affairs is very serious. The government has been able to cope with the difficulties thus far.
The evictions at Bolyke, Ireland, have begun again, the sheriff having recovered from his illness. The sheriff is protected while doing his work by six hundred policemen and troops. At one house, in which the inmates were barricaded, the officers made a hole through the wall with crowbars and then removed the furniture. There is great excitement in the district. Queen Kaploani has arrived in Liverpool, where a royal salute was fired. She will go to London on Monday.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

The two dominant parties have made their nominations for Treasurer of La Salle county. The candidates are—
Democratic—MATTHEW WHITE.
Republican—WRIGHT ADAMS.
Both are farmers; both are men of means. Both have been residents of the county for many years. Adams has served on the Board of Supervisors and in the Legislature; White has served on the Board. Both have been active workers in their respective parties. Saying the least, one is as competent to perform the duties of the office as the other. Mr. Adams's money came to him by descent and marriage; Mr. White made his money by his own industry and business ability. As a man of business ability and experience Mr. White is head and shoulders above Mr. Adams. If acquaintance with county affairs is gained by years of service, Matthew White is the superior of Wright Adams. Adams served on the Board as chairman of committees to settle with county officers; White on the committee on equalization of town lots.

Matthew White has been a resident of La Salle county from boyhood; began life with nothing but his bare hands and feet, and has made himself a man of property. He had been in business in Ottawa for years as hotel-keeper and stock breeder. Few men have been in business in Ottawa for a longer time. Yet in all that time there has never a man accused him directly or indirectly of dishonesty or lack of strict business principle and integrity. His reputation is as clean as that of any man in La Salle county.

There is no reason why democrats should not support Matthew White for Treasurer. As a democrat he has always done his duty to the party; contributed of his means and time for the success of the party—has always done his full share of the work to be done, and done it heartily.

There is no reason why the people of La Salle county should not elect him Treasurer of the county.

Republicans pretend to say that Mr. White will require an assistant in this office. Grant that he will. The law and the County Board provide that a clerk shall be employed in the Treasurer's office. Mr. Adams would have one should he be elected. It is quite true, Mr. White has not had a classical education, yet he has kept his own books, and has handled as many thousands of dollars in the past as he will as Treasurer of La Salle county; and no one has been able to accuse him of a lack of knowledge of book-keeping. Mr. Adams certainly possesses no superior qualifications as a book-keeper. Indeed, the presumption is that his life's business has not fitted him for the business of book-keeping; while, on the contrary, that of Mr. White has. On the score of competency, Mr. White "has the odds" in his favor. Of the two men, Mr. Adams would be the more likely to require an assistant. As a "pains-taking man in business, closely watching details" the presumption of merit is also in Mr. White's favor; he has made a competency in a business that above many requires just that ability. That he succeeded is evidence that he is "pains-taking and closely watches details." Not one man in a hundred succeeds in business, where one succeeds as a farmer. Mr. White has succeeded in business; Mr. Adams has no more than held his own. A man who has made a success of his own business is always a safe man to entrust with public business.

Mr. White is a man of the public. He is not above, nor is he below them—he is of them. His success in business has proved him to be affable, courteous, accommodating, obliging—his business above all others required just those characteristics. He could not have succeeded without them.

What are the characteristics a Treasurer should have?
He should be honest.
He should have a knowledge of accounts.
He should have had a business training.
He should be pains-taking and closely watch details.
He should be affable, courteous and obliging.
This is the standard our republican friends ask to be met.

Does not Matthew White meet each and every one of those tests? No man can say he does not. Nor can any man say that in any respect Mr. Adams attains a higher standard.

The democratic party have given the people a candidate they can vote for conscientiously. We have thus far failed to find any "sore heads" in the party. The whole vote will be polled for him; and that means his election. He will be elected, without question.

JOHN SHERMAN'S BID.

When James G. Blaine, a month or two ago, started out on an electioneering tour to secure the republican nomination for the presidency in 1888, the spirit moved his great rival, John Sherman, to start on a like tour. The trip of the "plumed knight" was unhappily cut short by sickness, not recovering from which after a few weeks' tarrying at the great sanitarium in Arkansas, he is compelled to look to Europe for

curative airs. Meantime John Sherman, secretly rejoicing no doubt in the mischance of his rival, calmly pursues his devious way "around the circle," starting from the "center of the world" in Ohio, eastward, then taking in the South, and now is engaged in ploughing the political ground in the "great and mighty West."

His speeches in the East were mainly directed to propitiating the money lords, with squintings towards the total stoppage of silver coinage; at the South he undertook to "soft sawder" the confederate soldiers by exalting their prowess in battle and honest (though mistaken) devotion to an unhappy cause; to congratulate the people on the wonderful industrial development going on among them; and to utter the most profuse and extravagant promises of republican aid by way of "protective" legislation should that party again return to power, an outcome he ventured to predict to be in the very near future.

But it was not until he got into the "great and loyal West" that Sherman was able to "let himself loose" in a way that gave him real comfort and eased the constant, yet so long suppressed yearnings of his throbbing heart.

His speech on Wednesday at Springfield is his first really untrammelled utterance, in which is shadowed forth the full spirit and animus of the political contest of 1888. If John Sherman is selected as the captain and leader of the "Great Republican Party," the programme, as outlined in his Springfield speech, may be briefly arranged under three heads: 1st, threshing over the old straw about the disloyalty of the democratic party of the North during the war; 2d, threshing over the other pile of old straw about the unwillingness of the democrats at the South to accept the amendments and accord to the negro full, free and equal suffrage with the whites; and, 3d, to ride the high protective tariff and encourage home-industry hobby for all it is worth.

The democrats, when John Sherman has been duly selected as the republican candidate and the ball for 1888 is fairly opened, are to be again arraigned, as they were *ad nauseum* in every presidential contest since 1868, not only with having been primarily responsible for the war, the confederates all having been members of the great democratic party, but after the war began, the democrats of the North were cold and backward in their support of the war, and often reprehensibly and "treasonably" opposed to its vigorous prosecution. "The party," says Mr. Sherman, "gathered in its fold the Knights of the Golden Circle, the mob rioters of New York and the bounty jumpers and shirks; it held treasonable correspondence with the rebel emissaries on our Canadian border and conveyed intelligence to the enemy in the most critical periods of the war." John Sherman has the cheek to reiterate these stale, worn-out, threadbare old lies in the face of his eulogy on Douglas but three minutes before, acknowledging that he was but second to Lincoln in his loyalty and devotion to the Union, and that in his last public utterance at Columbus, Springfield and Chicago, "he taught his party and his country the duty of patriotism at that perilous hour of the nation's life," and that the democratic party of the North, who in the preceding presidential contest had stood by Douglas against the South to a man, with equal unanimity accepted his admonition at the opening of the war; and during its whole prosecution Sherman is compelled to confess that the Northern democratic "masses" (falsely and maliciously excluding the "leaders") patriotically followed the advice of Douglas and the example of Logan, "and side by side with the republican hosts, fought to preserve the Union."

But these democrats (all except their leaders) who so patriotically fought side by side with the republican hosts to preserve the Union, after the war was over, were unwilling fully to accept the results of the war by compelling the whole people of the South to submit themselves to be completely overruled by the negro vote and to let all the Southern states thereby to be ruled entirely by (negro) republicans. Sherman forgets to mention that for ten years, while the republican party had full swing, that system was attempted to be enforced at the South by the bayonet and ignominiously failed; and that for 15 years afterwards, though the republican party was still in possession of the Executive and the control of the army, it was unable to "protect" the negro in his full right to vote down the whites and republicanize the South; and that it is only since the democratic party has come into power, but two years ago, that Mr. Sherman is at length able to "rejoice that the animosities begotten by the war between the races at the South are rapidly and hopefully dying out."

So with this acknowledgment of the benign fruits so speedily following at the South upon the bare inauguration of complete democratic rule, and his other admissions of the patriotic devotion to the right of the democratic "masses" during the war, we apprehend the democrats will have little to fear from the Sherman programme of threshing over old straw in 1888; and as for the emphasis to be given to the tariff issue, we have again no fear, for the event will show that the republicans will be far from having all things their own way on that question.

So the Sherman programme for 1888 won't be likely to scare democrats much—not just yet. If there is nothing worse before the democrats than the threshing of the old straw of former contests and muddling with tariff problems, the democrats can with confidence look forward to the great battle of 1888 as going rather to a jovial picnic than into a deadly battle.

Telegrams from Washington state that

the free delivery system will be extended July 1st, to eight Illinois towns which have attained a population of 10,000 or returned a revenue of \$100,000 or over, among the number being Ottawa. Streater and La Salle, the self-styled "great towns," "Imperial Cities," etc., will wait until the facts show they have arrived at the dignity of cities. The cool facts of government inspection seem to make a very large hole in their self-blown bubble.

The FREE TRADER feels, in offering the public the letters of "Bystander," on the subject of a protective tariff, that it is presenting one of the ablest series of articles on that subject that has appeared in a newspaper for many years. Too many writers on Free Trade assume that a protective tariff is a wrong to the people because it makes the people pay more for the manufactured article than they would if the tariff were removed; while protectionists reply that this extra price goes to the laborer. Free Traders too often in their arguments give their opponents the opportunity of saying that they care only for the pocket of the buyer, without reference to effects on the manufacturing interests themselves. As the protectionist puts it, "the free trader cares only for himself and nothing for the country." "Bystander," on the other hand, goes to the root of the matter. He argues for free trade because it would be a God send to the manufacturing interests, and in his letter of last week he demonstrated to a certainty that the U. S. is a manufacturing country, not because of protection, but in spite of it; that with free trade in America she would control the commerce of the world. We can not too highly commend these articles to the attention of the public. There is no theory about them. They are a plain, popular statement of facts, drawn from *protectionist* sources alone. Beleg compelled to devote two columns to convention reports, the article in type for this week is crowded out, but will appear next Saturday.

To a man up a tree, the speech of Mr. Tufts to the audience at the commencement Thursday week, and the behavior of what appears to be his special organ since then (and for some time previous), the *Journal*, have united to remove every doubt, if ever a doubt existed, of the pre-eminent wisdom of the High School Trustees in accepting the Professor's resignation. It is to be hoped that Ottawa will never again be called upon to witness such an exhibition in connection with our High School.

County Talk.

Mendota has at last found a name for her organ company, a license to organize having been issued to the Mendota Northwestern Company. Some of the very best men in that city are among the incorporators; and the new company will doubtless be a success. Now that Mendota has awakened to the necessity of going to work, the town has taken in new life, and ought to begin to boom.

La Salle and Peru are in the throes of a railroad excitement. A new corporation is to build a branch of the C. B. & Q. from Walnut to Streater, which asks the right of way through the twin cities. Both city councils have granted it, on condition that the work shall be completed within one year. Great things are expected from the new road, but the first thing to get is the right of way free from the property holders. The *Democrat Press* says the route of the road will be from Streater to a point 2 1/2 miles east of Tonica; down Bailey creek to a point near Bailey Falls, and thence down the Vermillion to the south bank of the Illinois under the Ill. Central bridge, bridging the river at this place west of that bridge, thence through the bottom land and crossing the canal near the lower lock, thence westward by the new brick works, through Peru south of the Illinois Zinc works, and along the north bank of the river through the south side of Water street, Peru, crossing the Rock Island in the western part of the city, thence west to Spring creek and probably through Spring Valley, thence to Nigger creek and up Nigger creek to Walnut, in Bureau county.

The Republicans should not complain that Mr. White kept a saloon. A saloon is a necessary part of a hotel, and many hotel keepers have bars in their hotels who would not keep a saloon but for the hotel. There is no evidence that Mr. White would. Mr. Sheriff Morrissey had no such excuse for keeping a saloon in La Salle prior to his election. Yet the *Republican* found no difficulty in advocating Mr. Morrissey's election. It finds no fault with him now as an officer because he kept a saloon. Nor can it be said that Mr. Morrissey's saloon was better than Mr. White's. If all things be true, it was far from that; and it comes with a very ill grace for the *Republican* to complain that the democrats have made such a nomination after its record of last fall. Nor can the republican party make claims to a virtue they do not possess. Mr. White's record is considerably higher than Mr. Morrissey's; and there is every reason to think Mr. White will make an even better record as treasurer than Mr. Morrissey has as sheriff, and we have yet to hear of a man complaining of Mr. Morrissey's conduct in office.

Our republican friends must not count on a McKoon disfection in the present canvass. They haven't any democratic kickers to help them out this time. This is not a race for the sheriffalty, they will please remember.

Nor is it likely the prohibitionists are going to pull off their coats to "hustle" for Adams, when the record of Mission township last year is remembered. Mr. Adams is *par excellence* the leading spirit in Mission politics; and in the election in the town of Mission last year the prohibition ticket got three votes. Mr. Adams then worked and voted for a saloon man. Adams' friends should not therefore now pose him as a prohibitionist—it is not consistent, don't you know.

Wright Adams did no rog-rolling for the nomination.—*Republican*.
May be this is true. But the republican central committee did. It was no secret a week ago that he would be nominated by that committee. Mr. Adams is credited with having money to spend in a campaign. He was nominated because he has the

means, and was accredited with a desire to spend it in this kind of a struggle. Mr. Dunaway was not accredited with so laudable a desire. Mr. Adams's nomination was not, therefore, a surprise. It was cut and dried long before the convention met. The log-rolling was simply shifted from Adams's shoulders to those of the central committee.

It certainly must have been gratifying to Mr. James H. Eckels, as it was assuredly to those who have stood "at the front" with him in the political contests which have taken place in this county since he became a resident of it, that on the vote of thanks to him for his services in the past to the democratic party of this county, there was in the large convention of Tuesday not one man who did not rise to his feet. The vote was unanimous. Those who have worked with him know how well he deserved that vote of thanks. They know also how faithful to the party he has been at all times and seasons; for its success sacrificing his time, his health and his means. No one ever worked harder; no one was ever more untiring; no one gave more in proportion to his means to elect democrats in this county than James H. Eckels. No one ever asked in reward less. He was as unselfish as he was active. Nothing could daunt him. No abuse of enemies; no attacks by men inside the party; no assaults of the opponents of the party without his ranks, could turn him from his purpose. And he never failed to bring success to the party where the party stood by him. He it was who organized this county, bringing order out of chaos, and made success possible when before had been defeat only. His splendid ability as an organizer has never been equaled in the county. The enemies he made, he made because he worked for and for principle, not for personal aggrandizement. With men who would use the democratic party to further their own ends, or who endeavored to break its organization to slash their personal enemies, at the cost of party success, he had no patience, considering them traitors to be treated as all men treat traitors. No man in the democratic party has ever been more shamefully abused both by men calling themselves democrats as well as by republicans; yet he was never swerved from his duty. In his work in the campaigns he was pre-eminently fair and honorable, never made fish of one and flesh of another, but worked for the success of the whole ticket and only for the whole ticket; and the party will find that only by imitating his untiring zeal and ceaseless industry and by calling to its aid a similar ability, will it be able to keep intact the superb organization of the party in this county which his ability has perfected, and by which alone can it maintain party supremacy.

The contest this year is a preliminary trial of strength for that of 1888. Democrats ought to bear this in mind. Can democrats afford to have a republican elected to a democratic office, which the party has held for 15 years? Certainly not, when the democratic candidate is as good, or a better man than the opposition candidate.

Personal.

WHEELER.—Prof. Chauncey A. Wheeler, of the High School, returned to his home in Kalamazoo last Tuesday, to spend the summer.

LINDLEY.—Mr. Geo. M. Lindley, of the Commercial and National Bank of Chicago, is in the city of Ottawa this week.

GRAHAM.—Mr. W. J. Graham will go to Ireland soon, and will stay some months for the benefit of his health.

SHOTWELL.—Mr. B. F. Shotwell is painting his residence and otherwise adorning his premises, next to Mayor Allen's.

BAILEY.—John Bailey is clerking at Hoban's.

DELAFF.—Mrs. DeLaff is improving in health.

MCDUGALL.—Miss McDougall has gone to California to spend the summer.

BAILY.—Minnie Baily has gone to Grand Crossing to spend the summer.

GLOVER.—Frank Glover, of the Rock Island road, is in Ottawa for a few days.

DAY.—Rev. W. F. Day goes to Union City, Mich., this coming Monday to participate in the fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational church of that city.

PRICE.—Mrs. and Miss Price who have been visiting at Mr. E. F. Bull's for some time have gone east for the summer.

STRAWN.—Mrs. Abner Strawn is dangerously ill at her home west of Ottawa.

RYAN.—Miss Louisa Ryan, of Ransom is visiting with Miss M. Dougherty on the West Side.

MOULTON.—Geo. M. Moulton president of the P. E. P. Construction Co., is here from Chicago on a visit.

ZELLERS.—Mrs. Zellers is visiting in Indianapolis.

KENYON.—W. J. C. Kenyon and wife have returned home to St. Paul.

CARPENTER.—Miss Zettie Carpenter spent part of last week visiting friends in Streater.

O'MEARA.—Miss Nellie O'Meara has returned to Streater.

Decorations Day.

As was fitting to the day and the occasion, all the stores in Ottawa were closed at noon Monday. The programme was carried out as heretofore announced. The procession formed on the east and north of the court house. It was formed of the Seth C. Earl Post, G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans and Fitzgerald's band. The band led the procession as escort. Then came the Sons of Veterans, headed by Maj. J. H. Widmer, Marshal of the day. Upon arriving at the park the procession was filing on to the stand, when it commenced to rain. Everybody put up their umbrellas and crowded under the tree, and the small boys crowded under the platform. The monument was beautifully and appropriately decorated with stripes of red, white and blue, extending from the top down to various points of the circumference of the curbing. The Sons of Veterans formed a double line before the monument, and the little girls filed between the ranks, and decorated the base of the monument with flowers. Then it rained harder, and the Sons of Veterans put on their overcoats, and the people raised their umbrellas and the small boys crowded back under the stand again, and everybody looked sick. Then the band played a spirited selection, and it was good—and it stopped rain.

ing, and President E. Y. Griggs called meeting to order and made a very neat and appropriate speech. The Arion Quartet rendered a selection in their usual style. The rain had now ceased and the remainder of the programme carried out with no interruption. The tette distinguished in two more songs and the exercises. The address by C. C. Fullerton was excellent. At a little 4 o'clock the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery, where they visited the graves of the noble dead. The exercises of the day were brief and appropriate.

The Canal Bridge.

The FREE TRADER had begun to wonder what had become of the proposition writing which the canal commissioners were going to present to the city of Ottawa so we went out the other day to hunt Mr. Dan Maher is chairman of the committee that has the matter in charge and he found and questioned.
"No," said Mr. Maher, "they have no proposition in writing at all. They made us several oral propositions, but are so unreliable we can tell nothing of them. The first proposition they made was that they would build a bridge to cost \$3,500, and that all expenses above that should share with them. Then the last they were here they said they never us any such proposition at all. They made us *then* was that the city should pay \$1,000, and they (the canal commissioners) would build a bridge to cost \$4. They will probably get out of that the time they come."

"What action will the committee recommend the council to take or regard to matter?"

"If the canal commissioners will put proposition in writing we shall recommend that the \$1,000 be paid, and the council doubtless so vote, but we want to get it fastened somewhere first. We are awaiting the action of the commissioners."

"Infer from your remarks that you do not have an all absorbing admiration for canal commission, Mr. Maher?"

"They are—uncertain."

"So we have understood, but have deemed it expedient to make mention of fact in the paper."

"Well," said Mr. Maher, "you can say if you want to, and you can put my name in, for it's the truth."

It might perhaps be as well, (in view of the above official opinion of the city committee,) if the eminent commission would get somewhere and stay there.

Useful Information.

The following useful and helpful information was developed at the recent High School examinations, and may prove of infinite value in compiling the next cyclopedia:

Minority Representation is an election which the man elected has more votes than the man next highest.

Ex post facto law is a law by which a person is sentenced without trial.

Treason is a crime in time of war, in which a person is court-martialed, or tried before a jury, and if guilty is shot or hanged.

Militia is a body of men organized by the Governor of a state from 18 to 45 strong in body and mind.

An alien is a law passed to protect the citizens of the U. S. by stopping certain classes from immigrating to the U. S.

Treason is betraying one's trust or breaking the oath of his promise to do faithfully the duty assigned him.

An alien is a law forbidding the president from sending out of the country any person whom he may consider dangerous.

An indictment is a written order to serve on the grand jury.

Alien is a subject of a country.

The three departments of government are kept separate that the law may be exacted more thoroughly.

Letters of Marque are letters which are written by one person and published and contain things which go to lower the reputation of another.

A case is a matter of disputes about property which is brought to court for decision and is tried by the petit jury.

Before the National Convention is called there are circulars sent all over the U. S. telling at what time and place the convention is to be held.

Judicial department of government enforces the obedience of the laws.

Vicinity Items.

Carl Stack of La Salle has some 2,000,000 silk worm eggs hatching. He expects to realize 800 pounds of silk, on which he claims the government offers a bounty of \$1.15 per lb.

John Keefe of La Salle lost an eye in the M. & E. zinc work, an iron splinter striking the pupil.

Fully 200 persons in La Salle are said to be "bucking" the Louisiana Lottery.

Streater is trying to secure a factory for the manufacture of car seats—a new patent. Streater must raise \$35,000 toward the capital stock. The projectors guarantee sales of \$100,000 the first year.

Ottawa's Stars were scooped by the Streater base ballists on Monday to the tune of 9 to 16.

From Marselles.

NARSEILLES, June 3.—Hon. N. X. Howard has gone to Omaha, Neb., and will probably go into business there.

A crowd went out to the social at E. S. Peddicord's last evening.

Rev. H. V. Chase was detained an Earl to attend a funeral and did not fill his appointment at the Universalist church. He will preach there on Sabbath next.

Miss Sarah D. Goodell, of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting her brother, Dr. J. H. Goodell. She will remain a few weeks.

Decorations day services were very largely attended. The programme at the park and at the cemetery was quite long. The band were particularly attractive in their new uniform.

Mrs. James Johnson started for Hope, Dakota, yesterday, to visit her daughter.